

Figure 304 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:422) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:421 shown in Figure 303.

Figure 305 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:423) of a native sequence PRO1384 (UNQ721) cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:423 is a clone designated herein as "DNA71159-1617".

Figure 306 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:424) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:423 shown in Figure 305.

Figure 307 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:494) of a native sequence PRO183 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:494 is a clone designated herein as "DNA28498".

Figure 308 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:495) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:494 shown in Figure 307.

Figure 309 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:496) of a native sequence PRO184 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:496 is a clone designated herein as "DNA28500".

Figure 310 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:497) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:496 shown in Figure 309.

Figure 311 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:498) of a native sequence PRO185 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:498 is a clone designated herein as "DNA28503".

Figure 312 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:499) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:498 shown in Figure 311.

Figure 313 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:500) of a native sequence PRO331 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:500 is a clone designated herein as "DNA40981-1234".

Figure 314 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:501) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:500 shown in Figure 313.

Figure 315 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:502) of a native sequence PRO363 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:502 is a clone designated herein as "DNA45419-1252".

Figure 316 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:503) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:502 shown in Figure 315.

Figure 317 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:504) of a native sequence PRO5723 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:504 is a clone designated herein as "DNA82361".

Figure 318 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:505) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:504 shown in Figure 317.

Figure 319 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:506) of a native sequence PRO3301 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:506 is a clone designated herein as "DNA88002".

Figure 320 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:507) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:506 shown in Figure 319.

Figure 321 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:508) of a native sequence PRO9940 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:508 is a clone designated herein as "DNA92282".

Figure 322 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:509) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:508 shown in Figure 321.

Figure 323 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:510) of a native sequence PRO9828 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:510 is a clone designated herein as "DNA142238-2768".

Figure 324 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:511) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:510 shown in Figure 323.

5 Figure 325 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:512) of a native sequence PRO7170 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:512 is a clone designated herein as "DNA108722-2743".

Figure 326 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:513) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:512 shown in Figure 325.

10 Figure 327 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:514) of a native sequence PRO361 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:514 is a clone designated herein as "DNA45410-1250".

Figure 328 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:515) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:514 shown in Figure 327.

15 Figure 329 shows a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:516) of a native sequence PRO846 cDNA, wherein SEQ ID NO:516 is a clone designated herein as "DNA44196-1353".

Figure 330 shows the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:517) derived from the coding sequence of SEQ ID NO:516 shown in Figure 329.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

I. Definitions

20 The terms "PRO polypeptide" and "PRO" as used herein and when immediately followed by a numerical designation refer to various polypeptides, wherein the complete designation (i.e., PRO/number) refers to specific polypeptide sequences as described herein. The terms "PRO/number polypeptide" and "PRO/number" wherein the term "number" is provided as an actual numerical designation as used herein encompass native sequence polypeptides and polypeptide variants (which are further defined herein). The PRO polypeptides described herein may be isolated from a variety of sources, such as from human tissue types or 25 from another source, or prepared by recombinant or synthetic methods.

A "native sequence PRO polypeptide" comprises a polypeptide having the same amino acid sequence as the corresponding PRO polypeptide derived from nature. Such native sequence PRO polypeptides can be isolated from nature or can be produced by recombinant or synthetic means. The term "native sequence PRO polypeptide" specifically encompasses naturally-occurring truncated or secreted forms of the specific PRO polypeptide (e.g., an extracellular domain sequence), naturally-occurring variant forms (e.g., alternatively spliced forms) and naturally-occurring allelic variants of the polypeptide. In various embodiments of the invention, the native sequence PRO polypeptides disclosed herein are mature or full-length native sequence polypeptides comprising the full-length amino acids sequences shown in the accompanying figures. Start and stop codons are shown in bold font and underlined in the figures. However, while the PRO polypeptide disclosed in the accompanying figures are shown to begin with methionine residues designated herein as amino acid position 1 in the figures, it is conceivable and possible that other methionine residues located either upstream or downstream from the amino acid position 1 in the figures may be employed as the starting amino

acid residue for the PRO polypeptides.

The PRO polypeptide "extracellular domain" or "ECD" refers to a form of the PRO polypeptide which is essentially free of the transmembrane and cytoplasmic domains. Ordinarily, a PRO polypeptide ECD will have less than 1% of such transmembrane and/or cytoplasmic domains and preferably, will have less than 0.5% of such domains. It will be understood that any transmembrane domains identified for the PRO polypeptides of the present invention are identified pursuant to criteria routinely employed in the art for identifying that type of hydrophobic domain. The exact boundaries of a transmembrane domain may vary but most likely by no more than about 5 amino acids at either end of the domain as initially identified herein. Optionally, therefore, an extracellular domain of a PRO polypeptide may contain from about 5 or fewer amino acids on either side of the transmembrane domain/extracellular domain boundary as identified in the Examples 10 or specification and such polypeptides, with or without the associated signal peptide, and nucleic acid encoding them, are contemplated by the present invention.

The approximate location of the "signal peptides" of the various PRO polypeptides disclosed herein are shown in the present specification and/or the accompanying figures. It is noted, however, that the C-terminal boundary of a signal peptide may vary, but most likely by no more than about 5 amino acids on either 15 side of the signal peptide C-terminal boundary as initially identified herein, wherein the C-terminal boundary of the signal peptide may be identified pursuant to criteria routinely employed in the art for identifying that type of amino acid sequence element (e.g., Nielsen et al., Prot. Eng. 10:1-6 (1997) and von Heinje et al., Nucl. Acids. Res. 14:4683-4690 (1986)). Moreover, it is also recognized that, in some cases, cleavage of a signal sequence from a secreted polypeptide is not entirely uniform, resulting in more than one secreted species. 20 These mature polypeptides, where the signal peptide is cleaved within no more than about 5 amino acids on either side of the C-terminal boundary of the signal peptide as identified herein, and the polynucleotides encoding them, are contemplated by the present invention.

"PRO polypeptide variant" means an active PRO polypeptide as defined above or below having at least 25 about 80% amino acid sequence identity with a full-length native sequence PRO polypeptide sequence as disclosed herein, a PRO polypeptide sequence lacking the signal peptide as disclosed herein, an extracellular domain of a PRO polypeptide, with or without the signal peptide, as disclosed herein or any other fragment of a full-length PRO polypeptide sequence as disclosed herein. Such PRO polypeptide variants include, for instance, PRO polypeptides wherein one or more amino acid residues are added, or deleted, at the N- or C-terminus of the full-length native amino acid sequence. Ordinarily, a PRO polypeptide variant will have at 30 least about 80% amino acid sequence identity, preferably at least about 81% amino acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 82% amino acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 83% amino acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 84% amino acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 85% amino acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 86% amino acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 87% amino acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 88% amino acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 89% amino acid sequence identity, more 35 preferably at least about 90% amino acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 91% amino acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 92% amino acid sequence identity, more preferably at least

about 93% amino acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 94% amino acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 95% amino acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 96% amino acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 97% amino acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 98% amino acid sequence identity and most preferably at least about 99% amino acid sequence identity with a full-length native sequence PRO polypeptide sequence as disclosed herein, a PRO polypeptide sequence lacking the signal peptide as disclosed herein, an extracellular domain of a PRO polypeptide, with or without the signal peptide, as disclosed herein or any other specifically defined fragment of a full-length PRO polypeptide sequence as disclosed herein. Ordinarily, PRO variant polypeptides are at least about 10 amino acids in length, often at least about 20 amino acids in length, more often at least about 30 amino acids in length, more often at least about 40 amino acids in length, more often at least about 50 amino acids in length, more often at least about 60 amino acids in length, more often at least about 70 amino acids in length, more often at least about 80 amino acids in length, more often at least about 90 amino acids in length, more often at least about 100 amino acids in length, more often at least about 150 amino acids in length, more often at least about 200 amino acids in length, more often at least about 300 amino acids in length, or more.

"Percent (%) amino acid sequence identity" with respect to the PRO polypeptide sequences identified herein is defined as the percentage of amino acid residues in a candidate sequence that are identical with the amino acid residues in the specific PRO polypeptide sequence, after aligning the sequences and introducing gaps, if necessary, to achieve the maximum percent sequence identity, and not considering any conservative substitutions as part of the sequence identity. Alignment for purposes of determining percent amino acid sequence identity can be achieved in various ways that are within the skill in the art, for instance, using publicly available computer software such as BLAST, BLAST-2, ALIGN or Megalign (DNASTAR) software. Those skilled in the art can determine appropriate parameters for measuring alignment, including any algorithms needed to achieve maximal alignment over the full length of the sequences being compared. For purposes herein, however, % amino acid sequence identity values are generated using the sequence comparison computer program ALIGN-2, wherein the complete source code for the ALIGN-2 program is provided in Table 1 below. The ALIGN-2 sequence comparison computer program was authored by Genentech, Inc. and the source code shown in Table 1 below has been filed with user documentation in the U.S. Copyright Office, Washington D.C., 20559, where it is registered under U.S. Copyright Registration No. TXU510087. The ALIGN-2 program is publicly available through Genentech, Inc., South San Francisco, California or may be compiled from the source code provided in Table 1 below. The ALIGN-2 program should be compiled for use on a UNIX operating system, preferably digital UNIX V4.0D. All sequence comparison parameters are set by the ALIGN-2 program and do not vary.

In situations where ALIGN-2 is employed for amino acid sequence comparisons, the % amino acid sequence identity of a given amino acid sequence A to, with, or against a given amino acid sequence B (which can alternatively be phrased as a given amino acid sequence A that has or comprises a certain % amino acid sequence identity to, with, or against a given amino acid sequence B) is calculated as follows:

100 times the fraction X/Y